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CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, THREE DOORS BELOW CHESNUT.—TERMS \$8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—As the author of certain verses, entitled "The Flying Dog and the Dead Lion," has thought fit to repeat them, I have not you some in reply which would otherwise have not existed. Of course you have nothing to do with the matter in dispute; but you will, I trust, have no objection to find room for them, as a lover of fair play.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

L. GIBBELL.

THE FALSE LION AND THE REAL PUPPY.

That puppys have eaten at lions' expense,
As very well known both to great and to small;
And none are allowed their high-flying pretences
With greater good will than the least of them all.

But what is surprising, there's one of the race,
A more little dog such as babies cry for,
Who took a week to read with his laudable face,
(As he does now, to be sure, every Lord) for a lion.

No matter how headless, how headless or vain,
How unlike the protector of women in trouble,
A long bill at last is your true lion's mane;
And to dwell with the great, makes the little feel double.

No pup had his peer—but so small their affection,
For all the pretences the puppy's now making,
That off, while the peer there the dog in dejection,
The dog, with a backbite, would, set the peer talking.

To this without confidence, joke without pleasure,
To pick, thank, and laugh at, and seek their own ends,
That great men with little men garnish their leisure,
And thus, as the Puppy says, "live among friends."

Lord help us! and must we stomach the times,
With the lion's eagles, and the bits that he gave him,
His thoughts of his dinner, his lord, and his rhyme?
'Twill depend on the way in which pup shall behave him.

The Puppy pretends that the lord being dead,
And also no longer the dead to be soiling,
To be thankful to speak of the trouble he bred;
Though you spare what should make his cheeks blush in his coffin.

You may, if you please, live by writing lampoons;
May give a blind monarch's strain without a trim—
Write nothing but prose, 'twixt your amorous tones,
And you'll not the dead up, provided their women.

May you out up the whole Lord for dissection,
And let the dog (entre nous) have his day,
The latter would scarcely have feigned an objection,
But with a delight, "no, you don't think so; say."

Now, to go for to go for to think of requiting
A stick of ten buns, and make folks think the
words of it,
Reading one's own, and the life one is writing—
There, there, is the crime, and the sting, and the
curve of it.

Attributed to Moxon.

ACCOUNT OF INDIAN ROBBERS.

As dacoits or gang robbers occupy so prominent a part in the criminal jurisprudence of Bengal, a few more observations towards the development of their character may be usefully employed. Sixty years ago the rivers of Bengal were nearly impassable for unarmed boats, on account of the immense bands of pirates who roamed unchecked through every part of the province; at present, except occasionally in some large rivers near the sea, the inland navigation is wholly free from every perilous obstruction.

Among the dacoits in Bengal, many instances occur of whole families practising robbery from generation to generation, and individuals among them boast that their progenitors were hanged or died in perpetual imprisonment. Their leaders succeed each other like the officers of a regular establishment, and many all predestinarians, they are indifferent to the result of their hazardous career.

How do they attach obloquy to the name of dacoit in that character they are something as labourers or cultivators, nothing. Besides this, they to the last entertain hopes of escaping punishment, either by flying for concealment to the creeks, woods, jungles, or islands overgrown with rank weeds; or when captured by the expectation that their name inspires will prevent any force appearing against them. When they are at last brought to the fatal tree, the dacoits who suffer capital punishment meet the fate with the greatest fortitude, and the execution is considered by the lookers-on as a sort of gratification.

The penitence and contrition shown by criminals in England, when the sentence is on the point of execution, and which makes such a serious and salutary impression on the spectators, is never observed in this country, where, in fact, felons are much more afraid of transportation than death. In Bengal robbers are not shunned and hated as in Europe. On the contrary they have homes, often land and cattle, and are not only associated with but are frequently men of influence in their villages, although their profession be universally known. This can only be ascribed to a general absence of the moral principle, which applies to the Mahomedans as well as to the Hindus, the lower classes of the former having evidently adopted many of the worst practices of Hindoo idolatry. The dacoits of both religions are not only unrestrained by terrors of conscience, but affect to sanctify their execrable deeds by offerings and invocations to the goddess Kali; and that human blood is now seldom shed on these occasions is to be attributed to the introduction of the British system of police, which, with all its defects, is perfection compared with that which preceded it. The great mass of Bengalees are certainly not constitutionally brutal or inexorable; on the contrary, they are usually mild and placable;

yet it must be admitted, that the criminal records of the province will furnish such instances of cruelty and ferocity as, perhaps, the history of no country in Europe can parallel.

From the Keepsake.

THE DEATH OF THE LAIRD'S JOCK.

BY THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLEY.

To the Editor—You have asked me, sir, to point out a subject for the pencil, and I feel the difficulty of complying with your request; although I am not certainly unaccustomed to literary composition, or a total stranger to the stores of history and tradition, which afford the best copies for the painter's art. But although *scut picture poesis* is an ancient and undisputed axiom—although poetry and painting both address themselves to the same object of exciting the human imagination by presenting to it pleasing or sublime images of ideal scenes; yet the one conveying itself through the ears to the understanding, and the other applying itself only to the eyes, the subjects which are the best suited to the bard or tale-teller are often totally unfit for painting, where the artist must present in a single glance all that his art has power to tell us. The artist can neither recapitulate the past nor intimate the future. The single now is all which he can present; and hence unquestionably, many subjects which delight us in poetry or in narrative, whether real or fictitious, cannot with advantage be transferred to the canvas.

Being in some degree aware of these difficulties, though doubtless unacquainted both with their extent, and the means by which they may be modified or surmounted, I have nevertheless ventured to draw up the following traditional narrative as a story in which, when the general details are known, the interest is much concentrated in one strong moment of agonizing passion, that it can be understood, and sympathized with, in a single glance. I therefore presume that it may be acceptable as a hint to some one among the numerous artists, who have of late years distinguished themselves as rearing up and supporting the British school.

Enough has been said and sung about
The well contested ground,
The warlike border land—

to render the habits of the tribes who inhabited them before the union of England and Scotland familiar to most of your readers. The rougher and sterner features of their character were softened by their attachment to the fine arts, from which has arisen the saying that, on the frontiers, every day had its battle, and every river its song. A rude species of chivalry was in constant use, and single combats were practised as the amusement of the few intervals of truce which suspended the exercise of war. The inveteracy of this custom may be inferred from the following incident.

Bernard Gilpin, the apostle of the north, the first who undertook to preach the protestant doctrines to the Border dacoits, was surprised, on entering one of the churches, to see a gauntlet or mail-glove hanging above the altar. Upon inquiring the meaning of a symbol so indecorous being displayed in that sacred place, he was informed by the clerk that the glove was that of a famed swordsman, who hung it there as an emblem of a general challenge and gage of battle to any who should dare to take the fatal token down. "Reach it to me," said the Reverend churchman. The clerk and sexton equally declined the perilous office, and the good Bernard Gilpin was obliged to remove the glove with his own hands, desiring those who were present to inform the champion that he, and no other, had possessed himself of the gage of defiance. But the champion was as much ashamed to face Bernard Gilpin as the officials of the church had been to displace his pledge of combat.

The date of the following story is about the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and the events took place in Liddesdale, a hilly and pastoral district of Roxburghshire, which, on a part of its boundary, is divided from England only by a small river.

During the good old times of *rugging and riving* (that is, tugging and tearing,) under which term the disorderly doings of the warlike age are affectionately remembered, this valley was principally cultivated by the sect or clan of the Armstrongs. The chief of this warlike race was the Laird of Mangerton. At the period of which I speak, the estate of Mangerton, with the power and dignity of chief, was possessed by John Armstrong, a man of great size, strength and courage. While his father was alive, he was distinguished from others of his clan who bore the same name, by the epithet of the *Laird's Jock*, that is, the Laird's son Jock or Jack. This name he distinguished by so many bold and desperate achievements, that he retained it even after his father's death, and is mentioned under it both in authentic records and in tradition. Some of his feats are recorded in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, and others mentioned in contemporary chronicles.

At the species of singular combat which we have described the Laird's Jock was uninvited, and no champion of Cumberland, Westmoreland, or Northumberland, could endure the sway of the huge two-handed sword which he wielded and which few others could even lift. This "awful sword," as the common people term it, was as dear to him as Durindana or Fuhberta, to their respective masters, and was near as formidable to his enemies as those renowned fabled swords proved to the foes of Christendom. The weapon had been bequeathed to him by a celebrated English outlaw named Hobbie Noble, who having committed some deed for which he was in danger from justice, fled to Liddesdale, and became a follower, or rather a brother-in-law, to the renowned Laird's Jock; till venturing into England with a small escort, a faithful

less guide, and with a light single-handed sword instead of his ponderous brand, Hobbie Noble, attacked by superior numbers, was made prisoner and executed.

With this weapon, and by means of his own strength and address, the Laird's Jock maintained the reputation of the best swordsman on the border-side, and defeated or slew many who ventured to dispute with him the formidable title.

But years passed on with the strong and the brave as with the feeble and the timid. In process of time, the Laird's Jock grew incapable of wielding his weapons, and finally of all active exertion even of the most ordinary kind. The disabled champion became at length totally bed-ridden, and entirely dependent for his comfort on the pious duties of an only daughter, his perpetual attendant and companion.

Besides this dutiful child, the Laird's Jock had an only son, upon whom devolved the perilous task of leading the clan to battle, and maintaining the warlike renown of his native country, which was now disputed by the English on many occasions. The young Armstrong was active, brave, and strong, and brought home from dangerous adventures many tokens of decided success. Still the ancient chief conceived, as it would seem, that his son was scarce yet entitled by age and experience to be intrusted with the two-handed sword, by the use of which he had himself been so dreadfully distinguished.

At length an English champion, one of the name of Foster (if I rightly recollect,) had the audacity to send a challenge to the best swordsman in Liddesdale; and young Armstrong, burning for chivalrous distinction, accepted the challenge.

The heart of the disabled old man swelled with joy, when he heard that the challenge was passed and accepted, and the meeting fixed at a neutral spot, used as the place of rencontre upon such occasions, and which he himself had distinguished by several victories. He exulted so much in the conquest which he anticipated, that, to nerve his son to still bolder exertions, he conferred upon him, as champion of his clan and province, the celebrated weapon which he had hitherto retained in his own custody.

This was not all. When the day of combat arrived, the Laird's Jock, in spite of his daughter's affectionate remonstrances, determined, though he had not left his bed for two years, to be a personal witness of the duel. His will was still a law to his people; who bore him on their shoulders, wrapped in plaids and blankets, to the spot where the combat was to take place, and seated him on a fragment of rock which is still called the Laird Jock's stone. There he remained with his eyes fixed on the lists or barrier, within which the champions were about to meet. His daughter, having done all she could for his accommodation, stood motionless beside him, divided between anxiety for his health, and for the event of the combat to her beloved brother. Ere yet the fight began, the old man gazed on their chief, now seen for the first time after several years, and sadly compared his altered features and wasted frame, with the paragon of strength and manly beauty which they had once remembered. The young gazed on his large form and powerful make, as upon some antediluvian giant who had survived the destruction of the deluge.

But the sound of the trumpets on both sides recalled the attention of every one to the lists, surrounded as they were by numbers of both nations, eager to witness the event of the day. The combatants met in the lists. It is needless to describe the struggle; the Scottish champion fell. Foster, placing his foot on his antagonist, seized on the redoubted sword, so precious in the eyes of its aged owner, and brandished it over his head as a trophy of his conquest. But the despairing cry of the aged champion who saw his country dishonoured, and his sword, long the terror of their race, in possession of an Englishman, was heard high above the acclamations of victory. He seemed, for an instant, animated by all his wonted power; for he started from the rock on which he sat, and while the garments with which he had been invested fell from his wasted frame, and showed the ruins of his strength, he tossed his arms wildly to heaven, and uttered a cry of indignation, horror, and despair, which, tradition says, was heard to a preternatural distance, and resembled the cry of a dying lion more than a human sound.

His friends received him in their arms as he sank utterly exhausted by the effort, and bore him back to his castle in mute sorrow; while his daughter at once wept for her brother, and endeavored to mitigate and soothe the despair of her father. But this was impossible, the old man's only tie to life was rent rudely asunder, and his heart had broken with it. The death of his son had no part in his sorrow: if he thought of him at all, it was as the degenerate boy, through whom the honor of his country and clan had been lost, and he died in the course of three days, never again mentioning his name, but pouring out unintermitted lamentations for the loss of his noble sword.

I conceive, that the moment when the disabled chief was roused into a last exertion by the agony of the moment is favorable to the object of a painter. He might obtain the full advantage of contrasting the form of the rugged old man, in the extremity of furious despair, with the softness and beauty of the female form. The fatal field might be thrown into perspective, so as to give full effect to these two principal figures, and with the single explanation that the piece represented a soldier beholding his son slain, and the honor of his country lost, the picture would be sufficiently intelligible at the first glance. If it was thought necessary to show more clearly the nature of the conflict, it might be indicated by the re-union of St. George being displayed at one end of the lists, and that of Saint Andrew at the other. I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

From Croker's Fairy Legends.

THE PWCCA.—The Welsh Pwcca is evidently the same as the English Puck, and is known in some parts of the principality by the name of Bwcca. In Breconshire a whole glen bears his name, Cwm Pwcca; and it is traditionally said, that from this spot Shakespeare drew some of his materials for the Midsummer Night's Dream, through the medium of his friend Richard, the son of Sir John Price of the priory of Brecon.

CWM PWCCA.

Cwm Pwcca, or the Pwcca's Valley, forms part of the deep and romantic glen of the Glydach, which, before the establishment of the iron-works of Messrs. Frere and Powell, was one of the most secluded spots in Wales, and therefore well calculated for the haunt of goblins and fairies. But the bustle of a manufactory has now in a great measure scared these beings away; and of late it is very rarely that any of its former inhabitants, the Pwccas, are seen. Such, however, is the attachment to their ancient haunt, that they have not entirely deserted it; as there was lately living near this valley a man who used to assert that he had seen one, and had a narrow escape of losing his life, through the maliciousness of the goblin. As he was one night returning home over the mountain from his work, he perceived at some distance before him a light, which seemed to proceed from a candle in a lantern, and upon looking more attentively, he saw what he concluded to be a human figure carrying it, which he took to be one of his neighbours likewise returning from his work. As he perceived that the figure was going the same way with himself, he quickened his pace in order that he might overtake him, and have the benefit of his light to descend the steep and rocky path which led into the valley; but he rather wondered that such a short person as appeared to carry the lantern should be able to walk so fast. However, he redoubled his exertions, determined to come up with him; and although he had some misgivings that he was not going along the usual track, yet he thought that the man with the lantern must know better than himself, and he followed the direction taken by him without further hesitation. Having, by dint of hard walking, overtaken him, he suddenly found himself on the brink of one of the tremendous precipices of Cwm Pwcca, down which another steep would have carried him headlong into the roaring torrent beneath. And, to complete his consternation, at the very instant he stopped, the little fellow with the lantern made a spring right across the glen to the opposite side, and there, holding up the light above his head, turned round and uttered with all his might a loud and most malicious laugh; upon which he blew out his candle, and disappeared up the opposite hill.

ODESSA.

I am altogether much pleased with Odessa; it was but a village a short time since—now a town of considerable importance. It reminds me of some cities in the United States.—Washington, in particular, it much resembles in the breadth and regularity of the streets, the pretensions of Acropolis, and the splendour of some houses contrasted with the utter insignificance of others, intended, no doubt, to be removed, as the wealth of the town "progresses." The plan of Odessa was evidently laid with a view to its future grandeur, for the boundaries enclose an immense extent of ground. The town must continue to be the greatest entrepot for corn in Europe; to a certain extent therefore, these hopes may be realized; but, as there is no good harbour, no navigable river nearer than the Dniester, and the country round is a perfect desert, I do not conceive that the gigantic project of the founders will meet with the success anticipated.

The population, including the garrison, which is not numerous, amounts to about 35,000, but of so mixed a nature that Odessa may be considered more as a colony of foreigners than a town of native Russians. Italians and Greeks are very numerous; the latter, in particular, have great influence, and are very rich. In general, the houses are built and decorated in the Italian style; but the "Anglo mania" prevails in the mansions of the great, for though this commercial place cannot as yet boast of a resident aristocracy, yet, as the Emperor occasionally resides here, a portion of the Court follows as a matter of course. The palace is just completed; it is a handsome edifice, entirely in character with the architecture of the vicinity, and is built on an eminence commanding a most extensive view of the bay and shipping. On the brow of the adjoining cliff is a screen of double columns, of the Ionic order, forming a segment of a circle, and a fine object when viewed from the sea. The embellishments of the palace are entirely in the English style; the furniture is the work of native artists, and executed with an elegance that would do credit to the first cabinet-maker in London. The grounds are not extensive, and are likewise laid out in the English style. The houses of Count Woronzoff and of Prince Naryshkin are splendid. Many first-rate mansions are now building in the vicinity of the palace and on the Marine Parade. House building is here as favourite a speculation as in England; labour and stone are exceedingly cheap, though wood is dear, as the country round is entirely destitute of timber. I cannot say much of the churches; the Russians have a peculiar style for religious edifices; there is always a great display of columns; the ground is yellow, the decorations white, and the roof and cupola green; altogether the effect is not bad. Odessa, like all other towns in Russia, is overrun with Jews; they have by far the greater part of the retail trade; the tobacco, silk, and fur trades, are almost exclusively in the hands of the Crimean Jews, who wear the Tartar costume. The Bazaar is a most extraordinary place, and well worth seeing; the arrangements are entirely in the Turkish style, and the shop-fronts are all open. The fruit-market occupies a considerable space; the proprietors of the stalls sleep on the spot, in straw hovels erected for the purpose. Indeed the Russians are by no means particular as to the nature or extent of their dormitory; many of the stalls which line the streets have sleeping-places underneath, apparently not large enough to stow away the sleepers, much less the persons. The grapes are very fine, and water-melons in such an abundance as to become, with course bread, the ordinary food of the lower orders. I should think that

one-fourth of the building consists of warehouses, many of which are now filled with corn; but the export trade is entirely at a stand-still, and the merchants anxiously expecting better times. Supplies of corn and charcoal are continually pouring into the town. Two hundred small waggons occasionally arrive in a day. Government, I understand, acts with great impartiality in the distribution of the contracts.

From the National Journal.

PUBLIC LANDS.

As the subject of the public lands is about to become one of great moment, the following facts in relation to them may be considered as interesting. We have made the extracts from the synopsis contained in the collection of the Land Laws published by order of Congress, a very valuable work, prepared, we believe, by the Clerk of the House. It appears within the boundaries of the several States and Territories, the aggregate of public lands is 314,325,130 acres, of which the quantity purchased by the United States is 258,377,667 acres, and the amount not yet ceded by the Indians is about 55,947,463 acres. To the 1st January, 1826, there had been surveyed 138,988,224 acres, of which 19,239,412 acres had been sold. The purchase money paid to the same time, including interest and forfeitures, was \$1,843,968 73; and there was yet due 7,953,831 93. About a million may be added to this sum, paid for the lands sold to the Ohio Company, to John Clevins Symmes, &c., and at New York and Pittsburgh prior to the opening of the Land Offices. The 1-30th of the public lands appropriated to support schools, and special donations to colleges amount to 7,708,066 acres, and 21,159,889 acres had been appropriated for military bounties, private claims and donations.

On the 1st day of January, 1826, the quantity of land remaining unsold amounted to 210,273,300 acres. The extent of land lying within the limits of the United States, but not embraced in the boundaries of States and Territories, is 750,000,000 acres. The amount of money expended on account of the public lands, including the purchase of Louisiana, the payment to the State of Georgia, and Yamacraw scrip, on account of Indian cessions, surveys and incidental expenses, to the 1st of January 1826, was \$27,911,813; and there was still due on account of the Florida loan \$3,000,000.

The expense of selling the 19,239,412 acres which have been disposed of, including surveys, amounts to 3 and 6-10ths per cent. on the total sales. The public lands, excluding Louisiana and Florida purchase money, cost per acre less than 5 cents; and including Louisiana and Florida, 12-1/2 cents. The Indian lands alone cost only 3 and 1-4-1000ths cents an acre.

The amount of payments made by individuals for lands, and forfeited to the United States, from the opening of the Land Offices to December 31, 1824, was in Ohio, \$297,220 05; in Indiana, \$36,597 82; in Illinois, \$18,265 05; in Missouri, \$12,241 74; in Mississippi, \$76,362 59; in Alabama, \$66,218 24; in Michigan, \$76,844; making a total of \$508,666 38. To this are to be added, forfeitures informally reported in Alabama, \$22,069 41; forfeitures accruing from sales in New York in 1787, \$29,782 65; and do. from sales in Pittsburgh, in 1796, \$825 94; making a grand total of \$561,944 33.

To make this abstract yet perfect, we add the following information. The amount of surveys of public lands received to January, 1826, and not yet proclaimed for sale, is in Ohio, 98,346 20 1-2 acres; in Indiana, 836,948 92 1-2 acres; in Illinois, 9,674,162 97 acres; in Michigan, 1,219,942 19 acres; in Missouri, 4,343,126 82 acres; in Arkansas, 3,174,000 acres; in Alabama, 3,757,176 27 acres; in Mississippi, 1,243,975 50 acres; and in Louisiana, 66,664 13 acres; making a total of 25,015,742 89 acres; of which 1,219,303 89 acres are lands relinquished under the several acts passed in the years 1822, 1823 and 1824.

Subsequent to the publication of this Synopsis, important grants of public lands have been made by Congress to the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, &c.

The Grand Vizier, in consequence of the errors he committed in the course of his short and ill-fated campaign, has been deprived of his dignity, which has devolved to the Captain Pacha, the brave defender of Varna. It is rare, even in peaceful times, that a Grand Vizier maintains himself in his dangerous post so long; and Mehemet Selim's Administration has been, from its very commencement, accompanied by circumstances of extraordinary peril and difficulty. At the time of the ill-judged and ill-directed insurrection in the Principality of Wallachia and Moldavia, under Alexander Ipsilanti, Mehemet Selim was Pacha at Silistria, and it was his Kehaya, or Lieutenant, whom he detached with a respectable force, that dispersed the insurgents. His conduct in this important affair warmly recommended him to favour; and in little more than a year he was advanced to the dignity of Grand Vizier. His conduct, while in possession of the first post in the Empire, has, I believe, been generally approved of; at least he is supposed to have done all the good the Sultan and the Divan would permit him, and to have frequently checked and softened his master's violent disposition. His career, beset by continual storms and intrigues, has lasted above six years, and he must all along have seen exile or the bowstring as his natural termination! His personal appearance was undignified, and even vulgar; but it is said that his manners and talents soon dissipated the unfavourable opinion inspired by the first sight of his coarse countenance. Achmet Bey, the Waywode of Pera and Galata, (as the rumour goes,) has been advanced to the post of Captain Pacha! Not many years back Achmet was an humble *papouss-gi* (or maker of Turkish slippers) at Galata. It is more than probable he has never been on board a larger vessel than a *piade* or *sac-catene*, and that he has never seen other seas than the canal of the Bosphorus and the basin of the Sea of Marmora; but this is perfectly consistent with the *confiding* spirit of Turkish Administration. Destiny, that had written him from the beginning a Captain Pacha, ought to have furnished him with the talents necessary to fulfil the duties of one!

SELECTIONS FROM

LATE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

SINGULAR DETECTION OF A THIEF.—It was mentioned in our last, that a person had been sent for sixty days to the lock-up-house for abstracting a piece of money from a letter addressed to his care. The circumstances connected with this case are somewhat singular, and placed the character, or perhaps the life, of an honest letter carrier, in a rather "unlucky" predicament. A letter from India arrived through the General Post-office, addressed to the care of a person in Edinburgh. The letter was, of course, consigned to the postman of the district, and delivered by him as directed. The individual, however, who got the letter in charge, had, it appears, broke open the seal and taken from under the wax an Indian Pagoda, after which he transmitted the letter, open, to its ultimate destination. The Pagoda was soon missed by the owner, who applied to the first receiver of the letter, and he strenuously protested it came open to him through the postman's hands. Application was then made to the General Post-office, and the reference came ultimately to the letter-carrier. He of course asserted his innocence, but so do the most incorrigible rogues; and the laws of the Post-office being summary and severe, he soon understood that measures were in progress for his apprehension and impeachment in this monstrous violation of duty, that he could not expect an honest mind, the unfortunate letter-carrier passed a sleepless and anxious night; and among the thousand and one thoughts that distracted him, there no doubt occurred the idea, that a false oath from the thief and his confederates might ensure him a voyage to Van Diemen's Land, or perchance bring him to an ignominious end! In this state of painful uncertainty, he happened to call upon a spirit dealer in the High-street, when, in a few minutes, who should pop up, but the identical thief of the pagoda! The fellow, on seeing Mr. Graham, the letter-carrier alluded to, abruptly left the shop; but the agitation produced upon the parties by this unexpected rencontre induced the latter to explain to the shop-keeper the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.—The landlord immediately recollected that the fugitive just gone out had showed him a foreign coin for sale, which he refused to purchase; that he returned some time after and told him he had deposited the coin in another quarter, and had received 8s. 6d. or 9s. 6d. for the pagoda! This needless to add, that the thief was forthwith apprehended.—*Scotsman.*

JOHN HOWELL.—In one of the streets of Modern Athens, in a small shop, filled with various antiques and curiosities, but himself the greatest curiosity of the whole, is to be found John Howell, an individual who furnishes a striking instance, among many others, that real genius and talent will spring up under the most unfavourable circumstances, and surmount, by perseverance, the most formidable obstacles.—Bred originally a book-binder, his active and inquisitive mind was, nevertheless, continually on the alert to gain information—often watching hours from his regular sleep to devote to the acquisition of knowledge, and poring over books while others spent their leisure hours in idleness.—John is an antiquary, biographer, a mechanic, a humourist, and a man of *virtu*; and it is no uncommon thing to see him surrounded by some of the most celebrated literary men of the day. It was he who may be said to have given the first idea of the various military memoirs which have been published lately, by suggesting and writing for the press, from the recital of the individual himself, the "Journal of a Soldier of the 71st Regiment." His next work were, "The Life and Adventures of John Nicholson, Mariner," and "An Essay on the War Gallies of the Ancients;" to illustrate which work he constructed an admirable model of an ancient galley, which is now placed in the museum of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.—His last work, just published, is "The Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk," the original of Robinson Crusoe. By the most patient and minute research into every document calculated to throw light on the subject, he has given a true and authentic narrative of the life of this singular person, of which it is no small praise to say, that it possesses a deep interest of adventure and suffering, little inferior to the fictitious history of De Foe—a work which every body has read, and at the magic sound of which a thousand boyish associations, of the most delightful sort, are called up to the recollection.—*Scotsman.*

Early on Tuesday morning last a desperate gang of between thirty and forty poachers, armed with guns and bludgeons, entered the plantations of Edward Wilkinson, Esq. of Portlinton, near Tadcaster. The keepers and their assistants, on approaching the depredators, were brutally maltreated; and one of the former had a single barrelled gun taken from his possession.—They then commenced their work of destruction among the game preserves; but in the meantime a messenger being dispatched to Mr. Read, with the intelligence, that active officers collected a posse of men, and proceeded to the spot with the utmost expedition, in the hope of capturing some of the delinquents. In this, however, he did not succeed, as the poachers had left Mr. Wilkinson's ground before the arrival of himself and assistants, taking with them a great quantity of game. A strong party of poachers, supposed to be the same, infested the grounds of the Marchioness of Hertford in the early part of Monday evening, from whence it is supposed they proceeded to Portlinton. It is to be hoped that the ringleaders of this desperate body of marauders will speedily be brought to justice, and receive that punishment they so richly merit.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

In the early part of the last century several newspapers were published at the low price of a penny and a half-penny, in the shape of rials to the London Gazette. One of these was called "The Penny Post;" another, "The Penny Post, or Tradesman's Select Packet;" a third, "The Penny Weekly Journal, or Saturday Evening's Entertainment;" a fourth, "The Half-Penny London Journal, or the British Oracle." One paper was even published so low as a farthing, and was entitled "All Alive and Merry, or the London Daily Post." Specimens of these and many more are, we believe, preserved among the literary curiosities in the British Museum.

DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—At the meeting on the First Division of the Court yesterday, the Lord President desired the Macer to call the Dean of Faculty and the Keeper of the Signet, the Heads of the Faculty of Advocates and Writers to the Signet; and proceeded to State, that he held in his hand Lord Cornewall's debate-roll for Thursday, which had been sent to him by Lord Cornewall, with a complaint against counsel and agents. From this roll it appeared, that out of twenty-five cases put down for debate on that day, only had been heard; and that, with the exception of

four cases where valid excuses had been stated, this was owing either to the absence of Counsel, or to the negligence of agents in not instructing them. And his Lordship concluded, by desiring the gentlemen of the press, if any were present, to make the public aware, that, if there were delay in the administration of justice, it was not to be attributed to the Court.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

PRACTICE OF BURNING WIDOWS IN INDIA.—At the late meeting of the India House in London, the chairman stated that the suttee or immolation of widows on the funeral pile in the Province of Bengal amounted in 1824, to 578; in 1825, to 659; and in 1826, to 580. It appears, therefore, that in these three years there was no decrease, but rather an increase of the practice. Mr. Poynder gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the proprietors to that system of barbarous and unnecessary murders; and Mr. Hume expressed his horror, that under a Christian government, there should have been a Christian mission, there should have been in the Province of Bengal alone, within the last ten years, 597 suttees. The chairman observed that there could be but one opinion of the necessity of putting down the practice, but that the functionaries of government, with all their desire of accomplishing it, had not yet succeeded in overcoming the superstitions and prejudices of the Hindus on this subject.

MATHEWS, Nov. 29.—There will be a considerable change in the beginning of the next year in the mode of levying the duties or customs on that part of the Rhine which belongs to Prussia. Instead of eight custom-houses there will be only four, viz. at Emmerich, Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Coblenz. The total amount of the duties will not be diminished, indeed, for the present, but those taken at the remaining four custom-houses will be increased. However, the conveyance of goods will be much facilitated by the vessels having to stop only four times.

REBURNERS.—Two men, named Jones and Harrington, were placed at the bar on Wednesday, having been detected in an attempt to disinter a dead body from the churchyard of St. John Zaccary, St. Anne's-lane. A man who lives opposite the churchyard saw the prisoners climb over the railings, about two o'clock on Wednesday morning. He gave information to a night-watchman, and they went together to the churchyard, where they found both the prisoners standing on a new grave, in which a body had been interred only last Monday. They had already removed part of the covering; and on being taken into custody, Jones had on what he said was an apron, but which, on being examined, proved to be a sack made of coarse canvas, and capable of holding about a bushel. A spade was laid beside them, and on the prisoner was found also a piece of steel, about a foot in length, and bent, within three or four inches of one extremity, in a right angle; this instrument is used as a lever to raise the lids from the coffins. Alderman Lucas asked whose grave was it on which the prisoners were found at work? The constable replied, "It was that of a lady from the west end." Alderman Lucas asked Jones who he was? Jones, without any hesitation, replied, "that he was in the employment of St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's hospitals." Alderman Lucas—"Then you seem to have extensive connections, Jones, with the greatest among friends." "Pretty good, your worship, when we get 'em!" Harrington declined saying any thing. They were committed; but informed that bail would be accepted.

INFAMOUS FRAUD.—On Monday, Samuel Palmer, coal-dealer, who was fined 10l. last week for using a half-bushel measure with a false bottom, was fined 10l. for using a peck measure with a similar contrivance to defraud the public.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Michael Cashion and John Brien were arraigned for the robbery of Mr. Greenhill, of East Ham. The prisoners pleaded guilty, but the robbery was attended with circumstances of such brutal violence, that the judge assured them their lives must be forfeited.

About seven o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Taylor, a manufacturer, Three Tunn-court, Borough, which ended in the complete destruction of the premises.

Two horses were stolen on Saturday night from the stable of John Bristow, Esq. at Doughton, in Surrey.

Two children were killed last week at Barrow-upon-Sour, near Loughborough, through their mother giving them arsenic, believing it to be maggot.

Mr. Schutz, the singer, lost a fifty-pound note from his pocket-book on Monday, whilst he was dressing, at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, for an evening concert.

The new cemetery, now in progress behind the Mount at Liverpool, will form the most ornamental and picturesque abode for the dead which at present exists in these islands, and in some respects will exceed the celebrated Père la Chaise, with which, we believe, originated the idea of a decorated burial ground.

On Monday evening, as two of Sir A. Chichester's gamekeepers (Prideaux and Thorpe) were going round the preserves, in the parish of Sherwell, Devon, they saw two armed poachers, whom they pursued; when one of the poachers turned round, and at the distance of about two hundred yards, levelled his piece and shot at them. The whole charge took Thorpe in the face and the chest; some of the shot penetrated his lungs; he is not dead, but lies in a very dangerous state. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension of the miscreants.

Mr. Dawson, of Sutton, has at present a fine pear tree in full bloom. In many parts of this country pines have already made their appearance. On Saturday, at Gaworth, a robin was disturbed from her nest, which contained seven eggs. On Saturday, the following nests were observed on a farm at Great Warford: a blackbird's nest, with one egg; skylarks with two eggs; and one of a kite, with two eggs. On a farm at Titherington, fine mushrooms have made their appearance and were taken on Thursday. It is commonly expected that potatoes will be exhibited at Wimsley, on Christmas day.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

As much misunderstanding prevails respecting the cessation of small notes, we extract the substance of a recent act of parliament.—Bankers in England cannot issue notes of their own under the value of 5l. after the 5th of April next; but the public are at liberty to receive and pay them away without limitation of time. Persons taking or passing Scotch notes in England, under the value of 5l. after the 5th of April next, will be subject to a penalty.

SCOTCH BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—In the court of session, on the 9th December, the judges decided, by a majority of seven to five, that the drawer of a bill, though he had discounted it, may, during its currency, take out a *fiat* against the acceptor, in the same way as if it were an open debt. The connection, it was found, of the drawer of the bill was not much broken off as to deprive him of an interest in the debt. He still remained liable for it, if not paid by the acceptor; and it would be contrary to the principles of eternal justice to deprive him of the power of protecting himself, when he was visibly about to be defrauded. He might, in many cases, be able to get the bill back into his own hand, for it might be away from ever so many hands, and at hundreds of miles distance, yet it would find its way back, if dis honoured, when due. All that the creditor sought was security, and he certainly had an interest sufficient to entitle him to it.

An Italian paper (*il Giornale d'Ancona*) of Oct. last, contains an extraordinary but apparently authentic account of a case of total abstinence from food of every kind during the long

period of two years, eight months, and eleven days. The patient in this case was a woman named Garbero, of Racconia in Piedmont, who died on the 19th of May last, aged 48. During this period above stated, she had remained without taking any sort of sustenance, solid or liquid; but she appears to have retained her mental faculties till within a few hours of her death. This woman was regarded in the place where she resided as a Saint, and was daily visited by crowds; but from the examination of the body after death, by two eminent professors of anatomy at Turin, Rolando and Gallo, it appeared that the abstinence was to be accounted for by one of the rare effects of pathological phenomena. These professors, after describing the appearance of the body, which had become similar to that of a mummy, state that the cause of the abstinence arose from a mechanical injury by which the transverse colon was carried into the cavity of the pelvis, and the stomach, esophagus, and pharynx so acted upon, that deglutition became painful, and at length impossible. The patient being reduced, like some animals, to live upon her own substance, no longer sustained loss by the cutaneous or other secretion, except pulmonary, which was so slight as not to add a grain when applied to the lips. These gentlemen imagined that the absorption by which life was sustained was assisted by some principle in the atmosphere—the nutritive support derived by the patient from her own substance, and absorption from the atmosphere being no longer sufficient to repair the losses sustained, the substance which was in the digestive canal previously to the mechanical injury, brought on a slow inflammation accompanied with fever, which produced gangrene and death.

The Sessions having terminated, the Recorder proceeded to the New Court, and the prisoners convicted during the sitting being brought up, he passed the following sentences.

Death.—M. Reilly, for forgery. (This young man, on being asked if he had any thing to say, observed that the Judge before whom he was tried had neglected to point out the difference of time between writing the letter and the commission of the alleged forgery. It was established at the trial that he was subject to madness, and had been at times incapable of understanding right from wrong. The Recorder pronounced that this statement should be laid before His Majesty.) E. Nightingale, for housebreaking; J. Pountney, for uttering a false shilling; R. Sherstone, for stealing in a dwelling house; (his sister, a servant in the house. The prisoner now said, "I accused myself, and acknowledged the offence, in order to protect innocent individuals, against whose suspicion lay.") W. Deacon, for horse-stealing; P. Blenheim, for burglary; E. Harris, for housebreaking; W. Woodward, ditto; W. Wood, for stealing in a dwelling house; J. Yeates, for returning from transportation; J. Ethridge, J. Wheeler, and D. Quay, for highway robbery; J. Coleman, for coining; T. Brooks, for horse-stealing; E. Rowley, ditto; W. Humphreys, J. Mott, W. Morley, T. Houldsall, for housebreaking; J. Lovell and T. Irons, for sheep-stealing; R. Jones and J. Price, for burglary.

Transportation for Life.—W. Vane, for receiving stolen Warwick notes; W. Cammerford, R. Rattle, J. St. Ledger, and G. Smith. A very considerable number were then sentenced to fourteen years and seven years' transportation, and others to imprisonment from two years down to seven days. Stevens and Todd, for housebreaking, were sentenced to hard labor for two years; and some were ordered to be publicly and privately whipped; others were discharged by proclamation.

ROYAL NOTICE OF JUSTICE.—In the French memoirs we have the advantage of the relation of actions, the narrative is uncoloured, and unadorned. We scarcely expected to see an example of this kind of simplicity at the present time of day, and in that most artificial of all artificial things, a newspaper; but there is an anecdote of George III. even in the *Morning Chronicle*, precisely of this character. It sets forth, that that respectable monarch was delighted with a certain treatise bearing of a religious and pious character, and that he had ordered a copy to be sent him. The writer who declined any favour, satisfied superabundantly with the royal gratification. It so fell out, however, that a relation of the author was condemned to death for forgery, when he preferred his waived claim to the king's kindness, and his majesty, in consideration of the book, commuted the offender's sentence to transportation. This is justice! A man is delivered from a punishment otherwise most certainly would have suffered, only because another man has written a book pleasing to the fountain of mercy! There was no condemnation of the action of the collector, and the book of his relative; but we are with what a beautiful piece the one relieves him from the consequences of the other.—*Examiner.*

On Tuesday morning, a pilot boat containing nine men, went out from Frinton to the assistance of a Dutch vessel which had a cow on board, when a gale of wind arising, the boat swamped, and the whole of the crew perished. By this deplorable catastrophe, five widows and sixteen children are deprived of their only support. A fellow, who says his name is Butterworth, and that he has worked for some time as a miller, in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, was apprehended in Northampton, on Thursday, under the following circumstances.—This rascal's intention was to rob the bank, in that town, and with a view to effect his object, he had got upon the roof of a house in the same street, passed over several others, and then descended the chimney belonging to the bank. This was about half-past eleven o'clock at night, and the inmates connected with the establishment, hearing an unusual noise in the flue, informed the others who kept watch, and when the sooty gentleman was effecting a safe descent, with his legs on the fire-grate, he was secured.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Thomas Fisher Dodson, a person of very respectable appearance, was indicted for having, on the 24th of September, 1822, embezzled the sum of 50l. which he received on account of his employers, Messrs. Goodwin and Co. Mr. Davis, of the Bull's Head, Shadwell, produced the prisoner's receipt for the money in question; but stated that he was unable to say what description of coin any proportion of it was paid in. To sustain this proof it was necessary to establish the indictment under the act in existence in 1822. Mr. Peck's statement has revealed this provision, but they could not affect the charge against the prisoner, who was alleged to have committed the offence some years before the amended statutes were passed. The Jury, therefore, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

A second and similar indictment against the prisoner was withdrawn, as the evidence required in the first case would have been again necessary, and Mr. C. Phillips said he had none to offer. A verdict of acquittal was therefore pronounced. Several gentlemen immediately received notice to the bar, and congratulated the prisoner upon the result of the trial, which had evidently excited great interest.

Lately, in a stable in Harriet-street, Aberdeen, a porter, for a small wage, consumed at one sitting, 12 dozen of eggs, and 12 gills of whiskey—dozen and gill alternately.

HORSE-STEALING.—Thomas Brookes was indicted for stealing a gelding, value 210l. the property of Thomas Rodwell. The gelding was stolen of Hampstead-heath, and some time ago was found in the hands of a Scotch stage, driven by the prisoner. An assize at the Swan Inn, Kennington, deposed to the prisoner's having brought the horse to the inn, and placed it there at livery as his own. A Bow-street patrol apprehended the prisoner, who told him that he bought the horse at Smithfield, at the Ran, for 24 10s. Prisoner offered the witness twenty pounds to escape. The prisoner cross-examined the different witnesses with ingenuity, and, in his defence, urged that he had bought the horse for 26 15s. which was his full value. He had let it out on hire, and it was not probable that he would have exposed it to be recognized had he stolen it. Three witnesses gave the prisoner a good character, and a witness deposed to having seen him in Smithfield the day he alleged to

have bought the horse, and to have heard two men say they witnessed his bidding for the horse in the market. A verdict of Guilty was returned.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, a man went into the house in Sheriff-street, immediately after the occupation of the house, a person named Ashcroft, had gone out to his work, and holding up a large knife threatened Ashcroft's wife, who lay in bed, with instant death if she did not deliver up all the money she had in the house. The poor woman reached him 10s. 6d. from her pocket which was at the foot of the bed, and the fellow went away. He has not since been heard of or seen, but from the distinct view the woman had of him she could easily recognize him, and the police are on the alert.

ADVENTUROUS ESCAPE.—On Saturday night last, Mr. William Norton, of Clayton West, near Huddersfield, who was recently declared bankrupt, made his escape in rather a singular manner from the house of Mr. John Lancaster, sheriff's officer, of Huddersfield, (in whose custody he was under a warrant from the commissioners.) Mr. Norton was confined in a room four stories high, which was considered perfectly secure; but on Sunday morning it was discovered that he had contrived to descend into the street by means of a rope, one end of which was fastened to his bedstead and the other stretched across the street, and tied to the rails of the Methodist chapel. Of course Mr. Norton must have had some assistance to enable him to effect this escape; and as his brother visited him on Saturday afternoon, it is supposed that he then received a quantity of small twine, (which was found in the room after his escape) by means of which he contrived to get down one end of it into the street, and drawn up the rope, by means of which he effected his escape. It is supposed that he left this town by the Defence coach for London, on Sunday evening. A reward of 20l. has been offered for his apprehension.

A new prima donna at the theatre royal Berlin, has created an extraordinary sensation in the character of Tancrède. The Signora Tibaldi, since her debut, received undivided applause. All persons of taste were waiting to assign to her again the prize of singing in this character, which she performed in a most superior manner—uniting the merit of a profound sensibility, and a declamation full of soul and energy to the finest voice. Not a word was lost, and the performance was perfect. Signora Tibaldi has the features, the carriage, and almost the figure of a hero—universally applauded, she was called for after the piece.

On Tuesday morning, a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Chadwick, the proprietor of one of the Clitheroe coaches, when passing from the coach to the stables, took fright and ran at its utmost speed along Toad-lane and Hanging ditch, to the bottom of Cannon-street, where the came in contact with the shaft of a cart. The shaft entered its breast, and the poor animal fell and died instantly. So great was the force of the concussion, that the shaft was broken quite through.

The crows, who cannot read the Edinburgh almanack, have been breeding and hatching, it is said, in life, against all rule and out of all season, in the quarter, they have acted with a much greater regard to chronology, although we hear that some of them have been gathering sticks, with a view, no doubt, to farther operations. But a single night of good sharp frost will put all such nonsense out of their heads.

LAW OF WAGERS.—A wager on a horse race is legal, provided the race which is the subject of the bet is run for 250 or upwards, or 250 deposited by each party; but horse races against time on the highway, or for a stake of less value than 250, are illegal. A wager upon an individual matter, which has no tendency to produce any public mischief or individual inconvenience, is legal; but to make the wager legal the subject matter of it must be perfectly innocent, and have no tendency to impel to immorality. A wager between the voters on the event of an election, or concerning the produce of the revenue, or tending to inconvenience or degrade the courts of justice, or concerning an abstract question of law or legal practice, in which the parties have no interest, is illegal, and is void. A wager on the result of a sale, or while the shopman was looking over the prisoner, and putting his hands behind him, he contrived to remove the piece of silk in question, and dropped it into a bag which he held open for the purpose. The shopman was watching him, and saw him give the piece of silk to a young man, who had no defence to make, and was remanded to a future day, it being expected that a number of other complaints would be made against him. The prisoner was placed in the lock-up room, until the hour of conveying the prisoner to Tothill-fields. On the officers going to summon him, he refused to go, and they found him suspended by his handkerchief, which he had passed through a couple of holes in the aperture looking into the room. He had previously sent off two letters to his friends in the city. The deceased was a young man.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
COMMITTEE FOR TRIAL OF THE REV. HON. DE GRISPIGNY, FOR AN ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE LORD PLYMOUTH.
MELTON MONASTERY, Dec. 10.—This town, which has been thronged by the Gentlemen of the Chase ever since the commencement of the Hunting Season, has within its limits, on the 10th inst., witnessed a most possible excitement, in consequence of the apprehension, examination, and commitment for trial of a Clergyman well known in the metropolis—the Rev. Heaton de Grispiigny, a Gentleman who made himself so conspicuous in the affairs of Mr. Wellesley Long Pole, and the son of Sir William de Grispiigny, Bart., for publishing a libellous letter to the Editor of Plymouth, who is now enjoying the sports of the Melton Hunt.

The circumstances of the case are these:—A week or two ago, the Rev. de Grispiigny received a communication from Mr. de Grispiigny, who was residing somewhere near Northampton, in which it was stated that a Rev. Friend of his (Mr. de Grispiigny) was on the eve of publishing a paper, similar in character to the libellous letter to the Editor of Plymouth, in which the Rev. de Grispiigny was named, and in which his Lordship and those of Lady Hamilton would be most particularly treated upon. The letter went on to state that he (Mr. de Grispiigny) thought that the Rev. de Grispiigny was a bad man, and no doubt his Lordship would be of the same opinion; but that as it may, said the writer, the best plan for your Lordship to adopt would be to purchase the letter, immediately upon receipt that it was a deep-laid scheme on the part of the Rev. de Grispiigny to extort money from him, and resolved that the writer should go unpunished.

His Lordship accordingly repaired to the house of Fletcher Norton, Esq. Magistrate for the Bramford Hundred of Leicestershire, and a resident of Melton Mowbray, to whom he stated the circumstances, and a warrant was subsequently granted for Mr. de Grispiigny's apprehension. The warrant was entrusted to the hands of Mr. George Oulton, the High Constable of the hundred of Leicestershire, and he immediately set off in a pre-coach to Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and with difficulty apprehended him at a village called Oundle Wye, where he was staying. The constable lost no time in conveying his prisoner to a post-chaise, and he arrived at Melton Mowbray, where the prisoner expressed a wish to walk the remaining part of the distance, which is fourteen miles. The officer said, that he was willing to grant every indulgence except consistency with his duty as an officer; but if he did walk, it would be on condition that they walked arm in arm. This was agreed to, and they proceeded very respectably together for several miles.

On reaching the Melton Canal, on the opposite side of which a road project, and which led to various parts of the country, Mr. de Grispiigny hinted that it would be more conducive to his ease, and particularly to him, if they were to walk more amiable from each other. The Constable, having but strict commands from Lord Plymouth to treat his prisoner in every respect as a gentleman, and to be treated under no other restraint, said to him, that if he did allow him to walk by himself, he hoped that he would act like a gentleman, and not endeavor to escape. Mr. de Grispiigny promised he would not attempt to get away, and they proceeded to apprehend the delinquents.

We are sorry to hear that the manufacture of this city is rarely being in a peaceful state, not even during the period of the panic. We believe we may say with truth that there is no work in Norwich, and that many of the oldest manufacturers have nothing to do. Such news to the inhabitants of a city like our own at any time, and particularly upon entering into the winter, augurs miserably for all classes; yet such we believe to be really the truth.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Considerable sensation was produced in the vicinity of Long Sutton, last week, by one of the labouring battens, named John Innes, impeaching the gang of sheep-stealers who have so long infested that neighbourhood. Suspicion, it appears, was entertained of his intention when he went off to work, as, on the peace-officers proceeding to apprehend the delinquents,

it was discovered that about twenty five, against whom informations had been laid, had absconded. From the clue obtained, however, it is confidently hoped that some of them will ere long be brought to justice. There is a present confinement in Spalding jail. One of his treasury being discovered, the hut which he had occupied was immediately levelled with the ground, and his furniture demolished.—*Stanford News.*

THE LONDON THIEVES.—When the gang of London burglars was recently apprehended in this town, it was concluded by the police, from the number of keys on which they appeared to have been at work, that they must have been other objects in view, besides the robbery of Mr. Duke's shop. It has since been ascertained, from the confession of one of them, who is now in the New Bailey, that one of the places which they intended to rob was the Bank of Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks and Co. in Market-street. He stated that they had made their way into the back by unlocking the front door, on a Sunday, in the absence of the clerk who is generally upon the premises; and they had fully ascertained the iron chest which contained the cash. Whether they had really made their way into the bank in the manner described by the prisoner, it is very easy to ascertain; but he had most undoubtedly made himself thoroughly acquainted with the premises, and with the habits of the clerk who slept there. From the precautions which Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks & Co. have taken against robbery, and the discovery of the keys, it is probable, perhaps, that the bank would have succeeded; but that such a success was in contemplation, there is not the slightest doubt.

A fight, with sticks and fists, took place in Havre, on the 21st of December, between some French and American sailors, in which it was said that several persons had been killed; but the Journal du Havre states that only one man lost his life, a sailor, named Lawrence Anderson, belonging to the ship *Alcornoque*, who was drowned in going on board his vessel when in a state of intoxication. The contest was renewed, but the police had taken measures to prevent a recurrence.

THE CASE OF ANN CRAWLEY.—Mary Ann Walters, a servant at the Elephant public-house, Fenchurch-street, was indicted for stealing there from a silk umbrella. The prisoner is the girl through whose arts, and for whose thefts, Ann Crawley was sentenced, at the September sessions, to transportation, and suffered several weeks' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, before the discovery of the prisoner's guilt procured her release. The prisoner now called no witnesses, and threw herself on the mercy of the Court. She was found guilty. There was another indictment against her, for stealing certain articles of jewellery, value £3, the property of her mistress, upon which counsel declined calling any witnesses.

STOCK CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. George Dixon, of this city, butcher, dreamed on Sunday night last (a strong impression having probably been produced on his mind by the heavy rains of that and the preceding day) that a flock, consisting of about 200 sheep, his property, which were feeding in a turnip field on the Banks of the Tyne, near to Corbridge, Northumberland, had been swept away by the overflowing of that river. The dream had such an effect upon him that he was induced to call upon a young man, his apprentice, and despatch him to the place in question at an early hour on Monday morning, with instructions to remove the sheep immediately on to a higher ground, on no account to be dissuaded from so doing. The young man, after a ride of about 23 miles, reached the place, and proceeded to execute the orders given him, when the farmer whose land the sheep had been placed remonstrated with him, and ridiculed the idea of removing them, assuring him that they were perfectly safe. The apprentice, however, was firm in the performance of his duty, and before he had succeeded in removing the whole of the sheep, the flood broke down an embankment and covered the field to a considerable depth, the rapid current carrying off five of the flock, which were borne along some distance, but were finally secured in consequence of their fleeces being entangled in the hedges.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

THEFT AND SURRENDER.—A German Jew, named Isaac Stettinchen, was brought up for trial on Wednesday, charged with having stolen fifty-six yards of silk from the shop of Dalton and Robinson silk-mercers, of Regent-street. The prisoner, who was a hawker, has on many occasions called at the shop, in order to dispose of his merchandise. On that morning he called as usual, and offered some of his articles for sale; and while the shopman was looking over the prisoner, and putting his hands behind him, he contrived to remove the piece of silk in question, and dropped it into a bag which he held open for the purpose. The shopman was watching him, and saw him give the piece of silk to a young man, who had no defence to make, and was remanded to a future day, it being expected that a number of other complaints would be made against him. The prisoner was placed in the lock-up room, until the hour of conveying the prisoner to Tothill-fields. On the officers going to summon him, he refused to go, and they found him suspended by his handkerchief, which he had passed through a couple of holes in the aperture looking into the room. He had previously sent off two letters to his friends in the city. The deceased was a young man.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.
COMMITTEE FOR TRIAL OF THE REV. HON. DE GRISPIGNY, FOR AN ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE LORD PLYMOUTH.

MELTON MONASTERY, Dec. 10.—This town, which has been thronged by the Gentlemen of the Chase ever since the commencement of the Hunting Season, has within its limits, on the 10th inst., witnessed a most possible excitement, in consequence of the apprehension, examination, and commitment for trial of a Clergyman well known in the metropolis—the Rev. Heaton de Grispiigny, a Gentleman who made himself so conspicuous in the affairs of Mr. Wellesley Long Pole, and the son of Sir William de Grispiigny, Bart., for publishing a libellous letter to the Editor of Plymouth, who is now enjoying the sports of the Melton Hunt.

The circumstances of the case are these:—A week or two ago, the Rev. de Grispiigny received a communication from Mr. de Grispiigny, who was residing somewhere near Northampton, in which it was stated that a Rev. Friend of his (Mr. de Grispiigny) was on the eve of publishing a paper, similar in character to the libellous letter to the Editor of Plymouth, in which the Rev. de Grispiigny was named, and in which his Lordship and those of Lady Hamilton would be most particularly treated upon. The letter went on to state that he (Mr. de Grispiigny) thought that the Rev. de Grispiigny was a bad man, and no doubt his Lordship would be of the same opinion; but that as it may, said the writer, the best plan for your Lordship to adopt would be to purchase the letter, immediately upon receipt that it was a deep-laid scheme on the part of the Rev. de Grispiigny to extort money from him, and resolved that the writer should go unpunished.

His Lordship accordingly repaired to the house of Fletcher Norton, Esq. Magistrate for the Bramford Hundred of Leicestershire, and a resident of Melton Mowbray, to whom he stated the circumstances, and a warrant was subsequently granted for Mr. de Grispiigny's apprehension. The warrant was entrusted to the hands of Mr. George Oulton, the High Constable of the hundred of Leicestershire, and he immediately set off in a pre-coach to Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and with difficulty apprehended him at a village called Oundle Wye, where he was staying. The constable lost no time in conveying his prisoner to a post-chaise, and he arrived at Melton Mowbray, where the prisoner expressed a wish to walk the remaining part of the distance, which is fourteen miles. The officer said, that he was willing to grant every indulgence except consistency with his duty as an officer; but if he did walk, it would be on condition that they walked arm in arm. This was agreed to, and they proceeded very respectably together for several miles.

On reaching the Melton Canal, on the opposite side of which a road project, and which led to various parts of the country, Mr. de Grispiigny hinted that it would be more conducive to his ease, and particularly to him, if they were to walk more amiable from each other. The Constable, having but strict commands from Lord Plymouth to treat his prisoner in every respect as a gentleman, and to be treated under no other restraint, said to him, that if he did allow him to walk by himself, he hoped that he would act like a gentleman, and not endeavor to escape. Mr. de Grispiigny promised he would not attempt to get away, and they proceeded to apprehend the delinquents.

ceeded leisurely along, side by side, at a considerable distance, when the Rev. Gentleman suddenly turned round, and having a blow at the Rev. Gentleman, felled him to the ground. The Constable was astounded, and the Rev. Gentleman, willing to treat a retreat as soon as possible, jumped into the canal and swam across. Having gained the other side of the canal, the Rev. Gentleman lost the road leading to Harborough, and ran dripping wet, till he arrived at the village of Kettering, a few miles distant, where he hired a post chaise, and ordered to be driven direct to Market Harborough, at the same time telling the proprietor of the chaise that he had a vehicle there, which was in readiness to convey him to London. The Constable, after recovering from the effects of the Reverend Gentleman's blow, gave chase to the prisoner, and with great difficulty he ascertained that the prisoner had set off, in a post chaise, for Harborough. The Constable was close in pursuit; and having succeeded in hiring another chaise, immediately followed him. On arriving at Harborough, the Constable speedily found that the Rev. Gentleman had deposited himself, the other chaise having not been in long; and proceeding to the Three Swans posting-house, he apprehended the prisoner in the act of exchanging his wet clothes for an elegant suit of black. The Constable was determined that his prisoner should not escape a second time; he therefore took the necessary precautions, and the prisoner was conveyed to Leicester, where he was committed to the custody of the Rev. Gentleman. The Rev. Gentleman, in his own letter, and that no work of the kind alluded to was going to be published, though we cannot vouch for the fact, as the examination was strictly private, Earl Plymouth was bound over to protect the prisoner, who was committed to the custody of the Leicester county gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes.

On Saturday last, the prisoner arrived at Leicester Gaol in a post-chaise, and the circumstance has created a considerable degree of excitement in Leicester, as well as in Melton Mowbray. Ever since the Rev. Gentleman's incarceration, he has been in a high state of delirium, supposed to have been caused by taking a severe cold from jumping into the Canal, in his endeavours to escape from the clutches of the officer. Dr. Freer and Dr. Arnold, two eminent physicians of Leicester, are in constant attendance upon the prisoner, who is pronounced to be in an extremely precarious state.

The prisoner, we understand, is a relative of the Earl of Plymouth, and is acquainted with most of his Lordship's private concerns, which it appears he had taken advantage of by insinuating, unless he was bought off, would be made public.

Mr. Heaton de Grispiigny's brother, who had come post from London, on hearing of the unfortunate situation in which he was placed, visited him at the County Jail this day, [Wednesday] after which he immediately repaired to Melton Mowbray, for the purpose of commencing with the Noble Earl on the subject of his brother's misfortune.

PHILADELPHIA:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1829.

THE SENATE took up the consideration of executive business, at an early hour on Monday, and remained with closed doors till the hour of adjournment.

GENERAL JACKSON, who arrived at WHEELING on the 28th ult. was expected at WASHINGTON yesterday.

At the general Synod of the SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, held last summer, at LAWRENCE-KIRK, it was enacted that the Episcopal clergy of the UNITED STATES shall, in future, be equally eligible with those of ENGLAND and IRELAND to cures within the jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church in SCOTLAND.

The coachman of a friend of ours—an Irishman as honest as he was illiterate—had once the honor of serving as foreman of a Jury in the Mayor's Court. Such things, we believe, do not often happen now. Having heard the evidence, and received the Recorder's charge, in the first case that came before them, the foreman and his fellows laid their heads together in the jury-box, as they had seen others do before them. After a reasonable interval, Patrick stood up and looked toward the bench. The clerk enquired whether they had agreed. The foreman answered yes. "How say you gentlemen, &c." "Why, please your honor, some say one thing and some say another. Some say he stole it, and some say not." To such a jury as this, perhaps, Sergeant Spankie addressed himself in a case of which we copy a short report from a London paper.

SEANT SPANKIE set up as a defence to an action of trespass, that his client was ignorant of the law, and he intended the law to be believed that he was justified in what he was doing. The Learned Sergeant added, that the Jury were themselves ignorant of the law, which they must receive from the direction of the Learned Judge; and that ignorance, he begged them to understand, he did not mean to impute as an inexorable defect, because that would be personal, and because it was an ignorance which they laboured under, and which, with all the lay gentlemen of the kingdom; that is, with above ten millions of their fellow-subjects, or with all who were not of the class of lawyers. The Court's Justice: You may go a little further, Brother Spankie.

Mr. SEANT SPANKIE feared that he might; and he, therefore, appealed with more confidence to the Jury for their decision to his client.

The case was finally terminated by a verdict that would give the plaintiff no damages, except what would secure the costs.

A treatise on the laws of literary property has been lately published by M. MAUGHAM, Secretary to the LONDON LAW INSTITUTION. Besides carefully collecting the English statutes on the subject, with numerous decisions to illustrate them, the author has given a view of the practice of foreign countries. As far as legislation is concerned, ENGLAND, it is said, is behind all other EUROPEAN countries, in protecting an author's interest in his own productions.

The filtration of oil through charcoal is recommended as a means of producing a flame as bright as that of the best gas. It is said to be practised in FRANCE with great success. In COPENHAGEN, charcoal made from bones has long been used for the purpose; and there most rancid fish oils are said to be purified to a quality equal to that of the finest spermaceti. An establishment for refining oil in this mode is now forming at STOCKHOLM.

THE SENTINEL of this morning contains a copy of a bill lately reported, in the House of Representatives of this State, by Mr. BOWSALL, chairman of the education committee. A summary of its provisions may be useful. The citizen, of each township, city, or borough, entitled to vote for constables, after

ten days written or printed notice signed by fifteen taxable inhabitants of the township, city, or borough, may decide, by vote to be taken as at a general election, whether they will accept the provisions of the act, and form themselves into one or more school districts. Those accepting may, at any election so called, define the limits of school districts within their respective townships, &c. and divide the same as they may deem necessary for convenient instruction.

After the formation of the districts, three persons, to be called school-men, are to be elected in each, for the terms of one, two, and three years, in the mode pointed out by the bill. In each subsequent year, a successor is to be chosen in place of him whose term expires. Persons elected, and refusing to serve, are to forfeit fifty dollars; but no one is to be compelled to serve more than one term in nine years. School-men are to be exempt from serving on juries or in the militia, except in time of war, &c., and also from city, ward, and township offices.

At any meeting called in the manner pointed out for elections, the number of schools within a district shall be fixed by ballot.—The school-men are then to estimate the amount necessary, and assess one half on all taxable property and persons within the district, according to the county rates for the same year. They are to issue their warrants for the collection and return to their treasurer within sixty days. The collector is to be paid, and shall be bound to proceed according to the laws for the collection of county rates and levies. As soon as may be, after the levy, the school-men are to certify the same to the state treasurer, and draw on him for an equal amount, which he is directed to pay; provided that their certificate be accompanied by the collector's oath or affirmation, that he has collected the amount so certified.

The school-men of each

the figures in his monarch's head-gear as if it must needs be a stone, a stone in the tenderest part of his person, and as painful and troublesome to his feelings as a stone, like other bodies out of place, is perfectly capable of being. The newspapers, which never fail to set forth with all historical exactness the virtues of the best of Kings, have often told us that for days before his Majesty receives the Recorder's Report, he is moved to uneasiness and full of anxiety from that period to the hour of doom. This it is to have a precious stone—this is a fit of the mercy. Pity, in little people, is not an inordinately troublesome affection of the mind; we give it a free vent, and it goes forth in a sigh, a tear, or may be, in a thing of the substance and value of a halfpenny; after this evaporation of virtue, the mind unencumbered itself for its sweet pain by dwelling and wondering with a healing complacency on its gracious susceptibility so sensibly evaded. We have seen an honest creature's head touch the seventh heaven, after having given a copper to a beggar. The personal pity of a King, in connection with his people's power, becomes, however, a much more troublesome guest, and a fine conflict is excited between his compassion and his duty, his tenderness for human life, and his reverence for divine justice. We would spare him this struggle. The aspects of extending mercy are not comparable with the more frequent distress of doubtfully withholding it. A Revisionary Tribunal would relieve the monarch of this constant and sore trouble, substitute a more intelligible principle than has been disguised under the name of mercy, and give better effect, by better means, to the same real end.—We occasionally see it stated, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to commute A. B.'s sentence from death to transportation. Now there is no graciousness whatever in this or any such act, for if A. B. merited not death, but transportation, what would his Majesty be if he suffered the undue sentence to be carried into effect? It would be in effect a misprison of murder. All that is vulgarly set down to the account of mercy in the Crown should, if the worth of justice or approval, be placed to the account of justice. The Crown, which corrects the too heavy sentence of the Criminal Court, reduces it to the standard of justice; if it does more than this, it betrays the trust of the people. Mercy, so an antithesis to justice, is a good cheat to the understanding. When justice deserves its name, mercy in the belittling degree has regulated the law; but our legislators make the law according to the state directions for a scene of butchery in an old tragedy, "as bloody as may be," and leave the correction of the excess to the most lauded attribute of the Throne. Mercy thus comes in remedy of the law, but not of justice. The mercy shown by the Crown is the exact difference between the law as it is, and the law as it ought to be. There are cases of entire error in the administration of the law, as well as of the excess of punishment. It clearly is not mercy which relieves the prisoner from the infliction of the awarded wrong, but strict justice. It is of much consequence to understand that what is termed Royal Mercy is, in all cases where it is not perniciouly exercised, Royal Justice; for this correct interpretation of expressions, we get rid of the dangerous metaphor of "the brightest jewel," and it is readily perceived that the object being justice, it were wise to furnish the regular machinery for carrying it into effect. Compassion is supposed to be a feeling all-sufficient in all men, and we may safely leave the King to pity unassisted even by Mr. Peel; but justice is not an affair of mere sentiment, and it will be admitted that the most extensive aids are necessary to it—such as, men practised in judgment for decision; pleaders to present or remove objections; publicity to ensure care and rectitude.

The New-York Evening Post states that Col. Pickens, whose death is announced, had been for nearly or quite a year engaged in writing a work of deep interest to the people of this country, the life of Hamilton, for which he was eminently qualified by his personal intimacy with that illustrious man during the most important and interesting periods of his political history.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on Monday, a committee consisting Messrs. TAYLOR, SANFORD, and WEST, was appointed to ascertain and report made for declaring who is elected President and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the individuals elected of such election. At a quarter before one, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were occupied till three o'clock.

The presenting of petitions in the House of Representatives on Monday occupied nearly an hour. One or two bills were then reported from various Committees; one of which was a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the bill for the ratification and repair of the Cumberland River when Mr. A. STEVENSON (the Speaker) rose to some length against the constitutional right of Congress to erect toll gates, or assume jurisdiction over the road.

Mr. MERCEUR then obtained the floor in reply, and as it was near the usual hour of adjournment, and Mr. MERCEUR was in a weak state from indisposition, the bill was passed over.

The Committee then, on motion of Mr. BRADY, took up the bill to repeal the duties on tonnage, which was also read and passed over.

The Committee then took up the bill to authorize the purchase and distribution of 500 copies of Gordon's Digest of the Laws.

There was an amendment made, on motion of Mr. MARVIN, on this bill, giving a copy to each incorporated college in the Union.

The Committee then rose and reported progress on the Cumberland Road bill.

The bill to repeal the duties on tonnage was postponed till to-morrow.

The House adjourned before the question was taken on a motion made to amend the bill relative to the purchase and distribution of Gordon's Digest, which motion was to reduce the number from 500 to 250, and to prevent the distribution among the members of the two Houses of Congress.

ITEMS.
The Mayor of Baltimore has called a meeting of his fellow citizens to devise means for assisting the poor in this inclement season.

A small frame building, at the N. W. corner of Crown and Calhoun streets, was broken open on Monday night, and robbed of a considerable quantity of boots and shoes.

The large and substantial building owned by Dr. Phillips, at Philadelphia, Orange county, N. Y., and occupied as a carding, spinning and weaving factory, was consumed by fire on Friday last; estimated loss from \$5 to \$6000 dollars.

The Sugar Culture in Georgia prospers. Mr. Kingsley, who lives on the Florida side of the St. Mary's river, and has been extensively engaged in it, says that he has never seen any from New Orleans equal to his own.

Some very fine Shad were caught in the north west branch of Cape Fear River, on the 21st.—On the 26th a considerable supply was brought to market, and sold at 50 cts per pair. By weight they were much cheaper than any fish in the market. They were fine, fat and large.

The Washington Chronicle states, on good authority, that Lake Jackson, in Florida, about 30 miles in length, has suddenly sunk ten feet; and the Indian cabins and peach trees are plainly discernible at the bottom. The foundation of this lake is said to be limestone, and cavernous.

Niel Johnson, charged with the murder of Peter, in Charleston, S. C. has been acquitted.

The New York city Inspector reports the deaths of 102 persons during last week—26 men, 19 women, 36 boys and 21 girls—20 died of consumption.

The Charleston Courier of the 26th ult. says.—The line ship Saluda, arrived from New York, on Saturday, brought a number of fresh codfish—the first that have been offered in our market for several years.

The Hon. Edward Livingston has been elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Louisiana, after four ballottings, by a plurality of one vote.

A correspondent of the Wheeling Gazette says.—I saw on the evening of the 1st Jan. 1829, in my neighborhood, in Tyler County, Va. the father, the grandfather, and the great grandfather; the daughter, the mother and the grand mother; the son, the grandson, and the great grandson, all in a dance on the same floor at the same time.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.
Monday, February 2.—Adjourned to adjournment on Tuesday morning at the Capitol. Present, on Saturday, six Justices.

Proclamation being made, the Court was opened.

No. 44.—Daniel Jackson and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. John T. Tatum. This cause was argued by Mr. J. W. TAYLOR for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 A. M.

New York Feb. 3.—Last evening, during the severe snow-storm, a gang of light-fingered gentry entered several stores in William-street, between Maiden-lane and John-street, and collected and carried away a quantity of dry goods. The first person who discovered the robbery was Mr. Creed, who missed fifty pair of gloves, some Irish linen, and other articles. He immediately stepped into his neighbour's (Mr. Franklin Hedge's) where he saw two suspicious fellows, with large bundles under their cloaks. (They had, it appears, added to their stock, from Mr. Hedge's store, a large package of hose and other articles.) On Mr. Creed's asking the men what they had under their coats, they ran off towards Maiden-lane; but on crying "Stop thief!" one of them was arrested and committed. He was this morning brought before Mr. Justice Valentine, and recognised by the elder Hays as having been let out of the Penitentiary three days ago. When asked by the Magistrate whether he had any choice between the State Prison and the Penitentiary he replied, "Not at all, your honour." He was thereupon sentenced to the latter for six months. He calls himself Edward Power Jackson. The other fellow, who had possession of the gloves made his escape.

The house No. 112 Liberty street, corner of Greenwich street, was also entered yesterday, between the hours of 2 and 2 o'clock, by a black female, and a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel taken therefrom. The thief proceeded to the fourth story, opening the doors of two rooms on her way up; one of which she found occupied by a sick lady, and the other by some children. She was met on her way down by the lady of the house, who supposing her a wash woman to a family in the house, did not suspect her.

Three men, named Abraham and John Bartley and John F. Dicher, were apprehended in the southern part of Scholastic county, N. Y. week before last, for passing counterfeit money. About \$200 in spurious money was found upon them. The bills were of the following descriptions: Bank of Wilmington, Brandywine, five bills of \$20 each. Bank of Utica, letter A, 13 bills of \$10 each. Agricultural Bank, Mass. letter A, two bills, \$5 each. Chenango Bank, letter D, six bills, \$3 each. Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany, letter S, Thos. W. Olcott, cashier, B. Knower, President, 1300 W. 23 each.

Westchester (N. Y.) Feb. 2.—A serious accident occurred last week in Yorktown, we are informed, which must be added to the catalogue of fatal consequences resulting from an incautious use of fire-arms. We understand that a person, (whose name we have not learnt,) in a room where the deceased was at work at shoes, took the lock from a loaded gun, and after having oiled it, replaced it, and while in the act of trying the flint by snapping it, it is supposed some powder of the barrel getting in the pan, it went off, lodging its contents into the lower part of the back of the sufferer. The accident happened on Wednesday last week, and we are told the unfortunate man lingered until Saturday last, when he expired. The name of the deceased was John Hornby, an Englishman by birth. No censure we believe is attached to the individual by whom it occurred, yet we doubt not his own feelings, and the sympathizing feelings of the community, will induce a stricter caution in the use of fire arms.

STORE BREAKING.—The store No. 66, Market street, was entered on Saturday night last, from the entrance of Fayette street. The rogue contented himself with taking the silver part of the change which he found in the drawer, leaving about a hundred cents behind. He entered through the window of the counting room, and is supposed to have cut his hand in thrusting it through a pane of glass to catch the silver, as there are some traces of blood on the floor, as also on the snow in the yard where he left the draw after finding it of his contents.—Baltimore Chron.

SPIRIT VARNISH FOR MIXING WITH COLOURS TO BE Laid UPON WOOD.—In a matras, capable of containing two Paris pints of liquid, you put a pint, or about two pounds, of good spirit of wine, and there in four ounces of shell-lac broken into small pieces, together with two ounces of gum sandarach, and one ounce of gum mastic grossly powdered; also add one ounce of oil of spike, and place the vessel upon a ring of straw, laid upon the bottom of a boiler filled with water; the whole must be then heated by a furnace over a charcoal fire, and the contents be stirred from time to time, until the gum is entirely melted; but care is to be taken that the spirit of wine be not heated to its boiling point. This varnish, when cold, is fit to mix with lamp-black, vermilion, or other opaque colours, where the colour of the varnish itself does no harm.—Scientific Gazette.

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening, by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Mr. LEONARD KITTINGER, to Miss ELIZA B. MOORE, all of this city.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Last Night of the Grand Ballet of the Barber of Seville. The Evening, Feb. 4, will be presented, the Comedy, in 3 acts, called WAYS AND MEANS, or, a Trip to Dover.—Mr. David Dunder, Mr. Klier—Tipple, Sellon, After which, the Grand Ballet, in 3 acts, called "THE BARBER OF SEVILLE," for Almaviva or Rognon—Almaviva, Mons. Leno, Figure, Rognon—Bartolo, Feltman—Basil, Hypolite—Rosina, Mad'emoiselle Raverot—Susanna, Estelle. The Entertainments to conclude with the laughable farce of the SPECTRE BRIDE—GROOM, or, Ghost in the Gown of Himself.—Mr. Nicolas, Mr. Blake—Squire Aldwinkle, Klier. On Friday, the new piece of IS IT A LIE?—And, for the first time, the Admirable Ballet, in which the Corps de Ballet, called WAYS AND MEANS, or, a Trip to Dover.—Mr. David Dunder, Mr. Klier—Tipple, Sellon, After which, the Grand Ballet, in 3 acts, called "THE BARBER OF SEVILLE," for Almaviva or Rognon—Almaviva, Mons. 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